

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.  
PARIS OFFICE—RUE SCRIBE.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 209

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

TIVOLI THEATRE.  
Eighth street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Third street.—THE SPY, at 2 P. M.; and 5 P. M.; Gipsies at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.—JACK SHEPHERD.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN.  
Late harbor's Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; Gipsies at 11 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.  
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Gipsies at 10:45 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.  
THEODORE TOMMIS CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.  
Third avenue, between Third and Third-first streets.—SARLIS AND O'NEAL, at 8 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.  
West Sixteenth street.—English Opera—THE ROSE OF AVERGONE and CHILP, at 8 P. M.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

## THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

THE NEW YORK HERALD runs a special train every Sunday during the season, between New York, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon and Richfield Springs, leaving New York at half-past two o'clock A. M., arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., and Niagara Falls at a quarter to two P. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line of the Hudson River, New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the HERALD office as early as possible. For further particulars see time table.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be slightly warmer and clear or partly cloudy.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday HERALD mailed to them, free of postage, for \$1 per month.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—No fresh cause of excitement was developed. Western Union was the feature of the stock market. Gold receded from 112½ to 112½, closing at 112½.

THE POOR CHILDREN of the Fourth ward are promised a free picnic to-morrow and are consequently in a state of pleasurable excitement.

THE ST. GOTTHARD TUNNEL, now in process of completion in Switzerland, has been the scene of a serious riot, resulting from the strike of the workmen engaged on it. The troops were called out, and they dispersed the rioters after firing upon them.

THE WAR IN SPAIN shows no signs of abatement, although the Alfonsists are reported as having gained many important advantages over their opponents. The main body of the Carlists are said to be concentrating in Catalonia, so that a decisive conflict may be shortly expected.

A MOST SERIOUS INSULT to the British flag has been perpetrated by Spanish officials at Puerto Rico. An English mail steamer, touching at a port of that island, was brought to by a Spanish gunboat and the captain was compelled to deliver up to the yellow-visaged dons a passenger who was accused by them as having violated certain Spanish laws. John Bull will probably bring those rash Don Quixotes to terms.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE, now under investigation at Beaver, Utah, should prove anything but agreeable for the miscreants who took part in it. Although many years have elapsed since the tragedy took place, yet the iron hand of the law is no less tenacious or relentless. It is another verification of the adage, "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."

SUPERINTENDENT FOLK is being thoroughly investigated in Brooklyn, the Commissioners wishing to know why certain peculiar transactions in the Police Department should have taken place and why criminals should have been permitted to go scot free when the most ordinary attention to duty on the part of the police would have secured their arrest and conviction. Such an investigation has been sadly needed.

THE CUBAN PATRIOTS, notwithstanding the assurances of the Spanish officials of the Ever Faithful Isle, are more lively and progressive than ever. An immense convoy has been captured by the "rebels" between Puerto Principe and Guaimaro, half of its escort being placed hors de combat, and near Remedios the Cubans drove a Spanish column back to their entrenchments, after capturing their baggage and military supplies. Poor Valmaseda is back again in Havana asking for money, but the bankers give him the cold shoulder. The patriots not having accepted his portentous declaration of amnesty, he is in the worst possible humor.

## Mr. Plimssoll and the "Vested Interest" in Floating Coffins.

Mr. Plimssoll yesterday retracted "with reluctance" his unparliamentary expression, but "not his statement of facts," and upon the motion of the Premier the order for his reprimand was discharged "by an overwhelming majority." This course on the part of Mr. Disraeli was a happy recurrence to that tact to which he has mainly owed his great political successes. Mr. Plimssoll's case against rotten ships and fraudulent insurance is of interest to the world over, and for this reason merits an attention that would otherwise never be given outside of Great Britain to any issue on points of order or privilege raised in the British Parliament; for behind the issue on privilege, which is local, lies the broader issue, that is human, of the systematized wholesale murder of sailors, and Parliament could scarcely act on the one without enforcing public consideration of the other.

As the law now stands in England sailors who have once shipped must go to sea, whatever reasons they may find on board why they should not. If they quit the ship they may be arrested, imprisoned, put on board by the police and sent to sea in durance. They may have discovered that the ship is not only unseaworthy in the ordinary sense, but that she is rotten, worm eaten, water logged; that she cannot hold together in the winds that every ship is sure to encounter, and that she is owned by a house that regularly sends to sea rotten ships tolerably insured, which always go down. They may have a satisfactory knowledge of all this, but if they cannot establish it before a local magistrate, who may himself be one of the owners, the authorities will put them forcibly into their floating coffin and they must sail out to what they know is certain death. All this seems improbable and monstrous, but it constantly occurs, and Mr. Plimssoll in the years of labor he has given to the subject has at length thoroughly drawn public attention to these facts, and has most conclusively shown that no statement of this traffic in sailors' lives by English merchants can be more horrible than the facts will justify. He announces, further, his intention to show that this "vested interest" has its vigorous representation in Parliament.

But owners of ships could scarcely contemplate with complacency the repeal of the laws in virtue of which runaway sailors are sent on board by the magistrate; for that might place the interests of a great traffic at the mercy of the whims and fancies that come and go in the forecastle, or might put a commercial establishment at the mercy of those who had any reason to contrive a conspiracy against it. There are sailors who always run away and sailors who are constitutional grumblers, and one of these will corrupt and dissatisfy a whole ship's company, while a yarn spread as to the temper of the captain or the previous history of the mate has often emptied a ship of sailors as suddenly as the unguessed presence of water down below would have emptied her of rats. These are the extremes. Commerce is never very greatly embarrassed by nonsense of this sort on the part of sailors, though trouble has arisen from it; and the laws that restrain this sort of difficulty in the interests of ships and shipowners, and, indeed, commerce generally, are good and salutary. But shall these good laws be perverted to terrible uses? Shall they become the weapons of a murderous oppression? Shall they be employed to minister to a traffic in men's lives than which the slave trade itself is not more barbarously dreadful? Shall the tolerably digested yarn of some ill-natured sailor, who says the ship is unseaworthy, keep in port a first rate craft, and lose her a fair wind while a tedious inquiry is on foot? Shall villainous owners who, by collusion with underwriters' em-ploves, have insured their worthless ship as A. No. 1, and who hope to collect the money shortly, use the law to send a dozen or twenty sailors to imminent peril or certain death by the allegation that their complaint of the ship is unfounded and their dissatisfaction frivolous—allegations that the interested magistrate hears with a favor he does not accord to the sailor's story?

This is the problem that has now come before the British public in circumstances likely to secure for it more attention than it has received before through all the labors of the earnest reformer who has come to the front as the friend of the sailors and the champion of their cause against the canting commercial public of England that subscribes to put down the slave trade out of pockets lined with the proceeds of this murderous industry. Mr. Plimssoll's study of this subject is before the world. His statistics have been printed over and over again, and he is certainly, of all men in England, the one most familiar with all the phases of the trouble, and most interested to give sufficient defence to the sailors without leaving the shipowners unprotected. Out of his knowledge only could come a satisfactory remedial law, and if it were warped against one class by his too enthusiastic sympathies with the other the House could straighten it. But a bill drawn by him the government refused to accept, and one was drawn more moderately. So far the "floating coffin" interest gained a point. It may not have been their triumph exactly, but the advantage was theirs; and Sir Charles Adderley's bill, inasmuch as it did offer a remedy, though an inadequate one, was to Mr. Plimssoll and his sailors the half loaf that was to be taken as preferable to none. But the friends of the "vested interests" were watchful; and if it was not to them that the half measure taken up by the government was due it seems to have been through their suggestion that the government, pressed for time, decided that this bill was a good one to drop.

It will be remembered that the announcement of the government's intention to drop for this session even the half measure it had accepted led to Mr. Plimssoll's violent outburst on the floor of the House of Commons and his denunciation of those shipowners in Parliament who, as he seemed satisfied, had procured this action. His words, so spoken, were, of course, a contempt of the House and a gross violation of privilege. Any such outburst of strong language in an undebatable case is in the nature of contempt, and is an offence for which the House may fairly discipline a member, but the measure of discipline must be the subject of a vote, and the House called to vote such a measure, while it would not disregard its dignity,

would weigh the offence against the provocation very nicely. Parliament is evidently too conscious of public opinion, perhaps too well aware of the facts, not to know that the government announcement was a great error, and one that could only lead to unfortunate comment, and that Mr. Plimssoll's words were scarcely stronger than the case called for. Mr. Disraeli's motion to discharge the order for a reprimand, made in the face of an apology that was virtually a defiance, showed an adroit readiness to recognize the true state of the case.

But as this case recurs to its merits, as the point of privilege gives way to the issue of humanity, the British public will find themselves in presence of a very new dilemma—a peculiarly unprecedented defeat of the government. Mr. Disraeli has been beaten; not on a formal vote in Parliament, but in a way far more destructive to his prestige as the head of the government and the head of a party that hopes for public confidence in the wisdom and propriety of its acts. He has been compelled to give way on a position which he had deliberately taken as the wisest in the circumstances, and so acknowledges that his wisdom was at fault. He declared the programme of the government was to abandon any attempt to remedy the grievance that Mr. Plimssoll fights against, and the government, so committed, has been compelled to consent to the introduction and further consideration of a bill on the subject that it deemed it inexpedient to deal with. There never was a more distinct moral victory against a government, and the fact that one man, supported by public opinion, has defeated the Premier's project of government policy, indicates at least that the government is gravely at issue with prevalent opinion on one important topic.

## The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

The grand banquet which was given at Guildhall last night by the Lord Mayor of London to the municipalities of England and the Continent seems to have been a very successful affair. Most of the European cities were represented and the banquet was in every way creditable to the metropolis of the world. In gatherings such as this there is much of the new-found spirit of the age. The policy of isolation is passing away among cities as well as among States. There is a disposition on the part of most communities to cultivate friendly relations with similar communities everywhere, and in no way can this spirit be disseminated more effectively than by entertainments such as the Lord Mayor extended to the municipalities last night. It was in every way worthy of a great city and a great people, and is another step toward cementing the civilization of the age. Our only regret in regard to the matter is the absence of Mayor Wickham from an entertainment so important. In many ways he could have served this metropolis at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Tammany Hall is an organization that has been heard of in London sometimes to its discredit, and the Mayor could have shown what gentle braves frequent the Wigwam. As the representative of the whole people of this city the Long Hairs and the Short Hairs would have been compelled to confess that he did them honor. John Kelly and John Morrissey would both have been proud of him as their special ambassador, and they might even have been persuaded to accompany him. With all the "bosses" of New York sitting down to dinner with the Lord Mayor and the other mayors there would have been no trouble in Tammany, for there would have been neither time nor inclination for a quarrel. We are sure Mayor Wickham, when he reads the account of the banquet in the HERALD this morning, will be sorry that he refrained from participating in it, and when we consider what evil might have been averted thereby we confess that we also are sorry.

## English and American Credit.

One of our contemporaries hastens to deny with scorn the rumor that the Union Bank of London has failed. Such a rumor it considers as being "productive of a limited degree of amusement." The promptness with which any assault upon the credit of an English house is met shows that in the press of New York the interest of this great commercial people are protected with a zeal and loyalty which America sadly misses in the press of London. Our contemporary forgets that there has been in England, and in London especially, a series of failures, and those very recently, infinitely more disastrous than that of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Two merchants who, a few days ago, were at the head of one of the largest houses in London are now on trial at the Old Bailey for embezzlement. Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of large failures in England. Our latest financial journals are filled with apprehensions of what may be the effect of these disasters upon public credit. It is unfair to make an invidious distinction between business as conducted in England and America. This constant tendency to hold up everything English as honest and to imply that everything American is tainted is unjust and cruel. We are no better and no worse than the English. We have merchants who deal honestly with the people, and we have others who by excessive speculation, or by foolish ventures, or by misapplication, fall into bankruptcy and embarrassment. We have Jay Gould and the Erie Railway, London has a Baron Albert Grant and other railways as wretchedly managed as the Erie. If we have corruption in our politics we have only to turn to the debates in Parliament to find the existence of corruption in English boroughs a source of the gravest concern to the minds of honest statesmen. There is just as much reason to look with suspicion upon English houses, and even upon English banks like the Union Bank, as there is to question the integrity and soundness of our leading houses in New York.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY will be fittingly commemorated in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Not only Irishmen, but representatives of all nationalities, should unite in doing honor to the memory of a pure patriot, as distinguished a statesman and as genial and kindly a heart as any country can boast of. We hope that the Empire City will on this occasion fulfill its duty in being the first in America to do honor to an event of such world-wide importance as the centenary of the birthday of Daniel O'Connell.

## The Gospel of Hatred.

THE HERALD has received a serious, solemn "caution" from a weekly Catholic journal in reference to its "unholy propagandism" against the Catholic Church. The fact that the HERALD should be under admonition of this kind will not be without interest to those of our readers who have been told by rival newspapers that it is subsidized by the Pope and is edited by a corps of Jesuits, most of whom are graduates of Trinity College, Dublin. The "caution" to which we refer, covers several columns. We have read it with due humiliation and care. It seems that the HERALD has incurred the anger of this benignant and righteous journal by publishing an account of the ceremonies attending the opening of the Freemasons' Hall, in this city. Freemasons are, according to our monitor, "a criminal organization, the members of which are bound together by secret oaths, to the revelation of whose secrets involves certain assassination, and every member of which is at any time liable to be forced to be an assassin." For publishing our report we have become the medium of "blasphemous propagandism." The second offence is the report of a sermon of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, or, as our critic finely puts it, "the revolting blasphemy of a man of the name of Frothingham." We are asked "what business had the HERALD to give this blasphemer a place among Christian ministers and to dub him Reverend?" Our third offence was publishing a letter from Belgium describing the history of the Church controversy in that country. Our fourth is the printing of a despatch from Central America announcing a religious riot. The conclusion to which our contemporary arrives is that the HERALD has been "betrayed," and that it has fallen under the influence of Freemasons, "the pernicious sect which is blighting the universal world," and that somehow the Freemasons have crept into the paper "unknown to the proprietor."

It might be easy to answer the reproaches of our gentle mentor and by due diligence become again a dutiful follower of the Holy See. But it seems that while we have been bringing down upon our head this deluge of infallible wrath we have also incurred disfavor in other quarters. According to a peculiarly Protestant journal, of which we had never heard until marked copies came through the mails, it seems that the HERALD is in the control of the priests; that no one is allowed to write for it who has not been blessed by the Cardinal and duly instructed as to his duties; that a large source of its revenue is in the subsidies it receives from the Pope and the General of the Order of Jesuits, and that nothing would gratify this journal more than to see the streets of our city deluged with the blood of Protestants. Now, what is an accommodating newspaper, anxious to please everybody and to offend no susceptibilities, to do with these antagonistic admonitions? If we are told by one competent and judicious critic that we are under the control of the Freemasons and have no other purpose than to destroy the Apostolic Church, and if at the same time we are admonished by another hightoned observer that we are body and soul in the hands of the Jesuits, how can we reach a wise conclusion as to what influence controls the HERALD and as to what is the best means of satisfying our friends?

The truth, we are afraid, is this, that the HERALD is a newspaper, a daily journal, published in the interest of freedom of thought, toleration, truth, liberty and justice. We confess that the HERALD published an account of the ceremonies attending the opening of the Freemasons' Hall. This was because as a matter of news it interested that large body of our fellow citizens who find comfort in that organization. At the same time the HERALD published, at greater length than any of our contemporaries, an account of the ceremonies attending the imposing of the berretta upon Cardinal McCloskey. This was because a large body of our fellow citizens felt the deepest interest in an event historical in its character—the creation of the first American Cardinal. We must confess that also within a very few days after these reports the HERALD published the most comprehensive account of the dedication of Dr. Hall's church, on Fifth avenue—an event of deep interest to Presbyterians all over the country. In the same spirit we furnished the report of the lecture of a Catholic priest in Philadelphia, who, having fallen from the discipline of the Church, is now endeavoring to arouse the anti-Catholic feeling. As to the letters from Belgium and the despatches from Central America, we are free to say that we print our news as it comes to us. It is not our habit to edit correspondence or despatches or alter a narrative of facts to gratify the wishes of any sect or party.

It is difficult to teach toleration and kindness to partisans. The HERALD cares nothing whatever for the Catholic Church or the Freemasons or the Presbyterians, except so far as they are elements of the society in which we live. We certainly do not print a paper in the interest of either of them, but for all of them. We recognize them as influential and powerful bodies, forming a great part of the Republic and worthy of attention and respect. For the HERALD or for any independent newspaper to take part in a mad crusade against the Freemasons as "assassins," against the Catholics as tyrants, "anxious only for a return of the Inquisition," against Presbyterians as hard and rigid men who would willingly send every opponent of their faith to the scaffold, is to dishonor the age in which we live and throw discredit upon our great calling. Presbyterian and Protestant, Catholic and Freemason, will receive in these columns the most impartial hospitality. They are equally entitled to courtesy and respect so long as they obey the law. The true journal has been called the asylum of the world. Under its eagle all sects and all parties can rest. We take it as the highest compliment the HERALD could receive that its course is so impartial that it excites the animosity of a bitter and unreasoning fanatic like our Catholic critic in New York and of a coarse and vulgar bigot like the Protestant journal who fears that we are in the interest of the Pope.

THE SUMMER STORMS.—It seems that France and England are not to have a monopoly of the visitations of the Storm King. The severe storm of wind and rain which swept over parts of Ohio on Wednesday night extended itself eastward yesterday, and much damage to property was the result in different

sections. In some places the harvests were injured and the rains were so severe that portions of the country are submerged. Before reaching this latitude both wind and rain had lost much of their force; but even here the storm greatly exceeded the usual severity of summer showers. The phenomenon is a remarkable one, occurring as it does at an unusual season and in so many countries about the same time. We have to congratulate ourselves, however, upon the fact that the rainfall in Ohio and Pennsylvania, though doing much injury to property, has been the occasion of little or no loss of life and that we have been compelled to undergo none of the horrors which accompanied the devastations in France.

## Goodwood and Saratoga.

Two events of great interest to the sporting world took place yesterday—the race for the Goodwood Cup in England and the Cup Race at Saratoga. Both events brought together large and fashionable assemblages, and in the case of the American race such an enthusiastic gathering as is seldom seen on a similar occasion. All evidence points to a growing taste among our people for the excitement and pleasure that are to be derived from the noble sport of horse racing, and that it is no mere amateurish aping of the customs of a foreign country is shown by the remarkable results obtained. The great increase of favor with which racing is regarded is due mainly to the successful efforts made to improve our stock of horses. The progress made in this direction is flattering to the intelligence of our chief stud keepers and gives promise that at no distant period the American horse will outstrip all competitors in speed and bottom. Already great strides have been made in this direction, and though it is difficult to make exact comparisons of the performances of European horses with our own on account of the different conditions under which the races are run, yet so far as can be judged the performances of our American horses compare favorably with the best results obtained in Europe. One feature of our system is the effort to obtain speed and bottom combined. We do not weight our two-year-old racers as heavily as the English do theirs, and the results obtained go to prove our system the sounder of the two. The strain on young horses caused by the English system of heavy weights is seen in the large number of two-year-olds that break down. Few English horses indeed are worth anything when they have passed through the strain put on them in the two and three-year-old period. This result is mainly due to the custom of making two-year-olds carry heavy weight, a custom based on the theory that horses of this age require men to ride them. No doubt this idea is sound from the mere horsemanship point of view, but its certain tendency is to break down horses by over-taxing their immature strength. The heavy purses offered to two-year-olds stimulates the breeding of good stock by enabling stud keepers to utilize their stock without too much delay, and is, therefore, not without a strong element of good. The race for the Goodwood Cup yesterday was won by Lord Ailesbury's Aven-turiers, and the time made on the English course does not compare favorably with the performance of Springbok and Peckness at Saratoga. The English horse made two miles and a half in 5 minutes 11 seconds, which would not be considered fast running on an American course. The same cup was last year won by Doncaster in 4 minutes 53½ seconds, carrying 129 lbs., while this year's winner carried only 119 lbs. Two American horses—Springbok and Peckness—each carrying 114 lbs. over two miles and a quarter, made yesterday much better time than was made by the English winner of the Goodwood Cup. In the difficult matter of handicapping the rival horses great judgment was shown, and after a neck and neck race the judges were unable to decide which horse was the victor. The race was therefore declared a dead heat, the horses having run two miles and a quarter in 3 minutes 56½ seconds—the best time on record. Harry Bassett made the nearest approach to this time in 1872, when the race occupied 3 minutes 59 seconds. We have a right to feel considerable satisfaction with the result of yesterday's racing. It furnishes conclusive evidence that with continued attention to the breeding of American horses we may count upon possessing a stock that for speed and bottom will be able to hold its own against all competitors.

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE in RAPID TRANSIT yesterday was the introduction of a new project by the Messrs. Cornell for an elevated road, the plan of which appears to be simple and to answer the requirements. The Commissioners express their intention, in examining the several propositions, to take into consideration the important question of capital. It is, of course, essential that the plan of construction determined upon shall be one that will command the confidence of capital, and it will be an important element of success should a projector be in a condition to pledge the amount necessary to build his road. The propositions that are thus backed are the Gilbert, the Williams & Catherwood, the Meyers & Widmayer, the Evans, the Brandon, the Morris and the Cornell. The Gilbert states that the company is ready to subscribe the capital if allowed to build the road. The Williams & Catherwood project is backed by capitalists who were prepared to build it three years ago had it secured a charter at that time. The projectors of the Meyers & Widmayer and the Cornell plans declare their readiness to provide the necessary funds for construction. There is little doubt that, with a desirable route and a practicable plan, the required capital will easily be secured.

INCENDIARISM of the most wanton kind caused the terrible oil fire in Jersey City yesterday morning. Two dock thieves went on a plundering expedition and one of them was killed by the explosion of the oil on the lighter. The absence of a night watchman gave the miscreants an opportunity to ply their nefarious business. There was no incentive to set fire to the oil, only the spirit of "pure cussedness."

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE for the Investigation of Crime have stirred up so many queer transactions in which our guardians of the peace have been concerned and have placed the police in such an unenviable light that even the Police Commissioners have actually woken up to the belief that everything

in their department is not quite as rose colored as they would have the public believe. Investigations into the conduct of certain captains are now going on at Mulberry street, and the testimony so far is terribly damaging.

## Law Versus Common Sense.

The labors of Governor Tilden's Canal Investigating Commission are likely to come to an unsatisfactory close if the decision just made by Judge Learned, of Albany, be suffered to stand. H. D. Denison, of Syracuse, a canal contractor, having been subpoenaed as a witness before the Commission, was required to produce the books and papers relating to his contracts. He refused to obey the order of the Commission, and an attachment was issued against his person for contempt. The case was taken before Justice Learned under habeas corpus proceedings. The Judge discharged the relator, holding that the law creating the Commission, while it gives authority to the Commissioners, or either of them, to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, omits to confer the power of punishing witnesses for disobedience. Such power, the Court holds, must be found in express enactment, because imprisonment for contempt is a quasi punishment for crime. Looking at the matter from a common sense point of view it certainly seems contradictory and absurd that a committee clothed by law with the power of subpoenaing witnesses and of demanding the production of books and papers should be impotent to compel obedience. The one power would seem to embrace the other. But Judge Learned decides that a man cannot be deprived of his liberty under authority claimed by implication. The right to inflict punishment by imprisonment can be derived only from express enactment.

The point that must strike every one who reads this decision is the evidence it conveys of the stupidity and incapacity of our legislators. Here is a law enacted for the express purpose of bestowing extraordinary powers on a commission of investigation, and, by a blundering omission, it fails to give any powers at all that can accomplish the end in view. It was known that the canal rings and their creatures would not voluntarily give evidence criminating each other; that every artifice would be resorted to for the defeat of the investigation; that the men with whom the Commission would have to deal were shrewd, bold and unscrupulous. A committee raised by simple resolution of the Legislature could not hope to drag testimony from such witnesses, hence the necessity of a law creating a commission and clothing it with full power to discover the truth. Such a law was supposed to have been passed, but it is now discovered that, through the stupidity of our lawmakers, it is as valueless for the purpose as one of Mother Goose's nursery tales. The wise men of the Senate and Assembly, many of them calling themselves lawyers, failed to understand that, in order to compel the obedience of a witness, it was necessary to clothe the Commission with the power to punish disobedience. Even the legal acumen of the Executive Chamber was unable to discover the fatal blunder in the bill. It might be suspected that something else than stupidity was at the bottom of the singular omission; but, as there must have been some representatives who honestly favored an effective investigation of the canal frauds, and as the Governor, at least, must have desired to see his commission made something more than a laughing stock, the wilful and intentional emasculation of the law ought not to have been possible. The blunder is only another proof of the evils resulting from the election of blockheads to the State Legislature.

LO'S ADVOCATES.—The Indian Commission, which has been in session at Long Branch, has closed its deliberations with an elaborate address to the Christian public, which in point of exquisite humor is worthy of Mark Twain in one of his best character sketches. The sea air must have had a peculiar influence on those grave Commissioners to move them toward presenting such a comical document, and, what is still more funny, the government is in full accord with them. We publish this address in another part of the paper. Its strongest point is a Pecksniffian depreciation of the charges against the Ring. That Delano is an angel and Orville Grant a guileless being under his wings are among the things implied by the address.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General F. J. Herron, of Louisiana, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy, is registered at the Hoffman House.  
Count Turheim, of Austria, has taken up his residence at the Windsor Hotel.  
Commander John W. Philip, United States Navy, is quartered at the Sturdevant House.  
Rev. Theodore A. Metcalf, of Boston, is among the late arrivals at the Everett House.  
Funny for the spiritual people to warn the public against Katie King as an impostor.  
The Marquis de Chambrun arrived from Washington yesterday at the Union Square Hotel.  
Postmaster General Jewell returned to Washington from Connecticut yesterday morning.  
Brevet Major General John E. Smith, United States Army, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.  
Colonel L. E. Blackley was appointed Supreme Court Judge yesterday, in place of Judge McDuff, resigned.  
Lieutenant Colonel Bernard, of Governor General Puffer's staff, is residing temporarily at the Gisey House.

Overproduction is the cause of the Ford failure. Too much printed Beecher thrown on the market lately for any more Beecher to sell.  
More protection! Steamboat laws down East are principally used to protect the native steamboat man against rivals from these waters.  
A mail despatch from Venezuela states that Don Antonio Dalia Costa and some seven others have been arrested and sent down prisoners to La Guayra.

From Curacao a rumor comes that President Domingué contemplates proclaiming himself Emperor, and intends following in the footsteps of the infamous son of a gun.

Some persons who feel that "Mr. Beecher has not been completely vindicated" are not bad men. Most of them are; but some are not, and one of these, apparently, is Dr. Leonard Bacon, who is at present the man who fixes the standard on all such points in this country. Mr. Beecher will, therefore, please step up and satisfy Bacon.  
People want to know how the knowledge of Duncan & Sherman's failure crept on Monday. Some have gone to Mr. Barlow for an explanation, who, of course, had none to give. If they will go now to the telegraph operators who handled the messages between the Harbors and the unfortunate firm they will, perhaps, be nearer "warm."